

IT WILL BE TO YOUR
INTEREST TO WRITE TO
Horsfull & Cameron
TO PRICES ON
BARBED WIRE
Before purchasing elsewhere,
Cor. Austin & Fourth Sts., Waco, Tex.

WACO DAILY EXAMINER.
BY BARTOW & CRAVENS.

WACO, TEXAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1885. VOL. XIX.—NUMBER 15.

FULL STOCK OF
Iron and Steel Nails
—AT—
Horsfull & Cameron's.
WRITE FOR PRICES.
Cor. Austin & Fourth Sts., Waco, Tex.

SANGER BROTHERS'

Hosiery and Glove Department.

OUR large lines of popular numbers in Ladies, Misses' and Children's Wool, Marino and Cotton Hosiery have all been marked down in order to reduce our large stocks. We are offering some new number just received at very low figures, prices on these cannot be duplicated.

- At 15c. a Pair.** Ladies' solid Ingrain Cotton Hosiery, full regular in size, 10 to 12. Ladies' solid Ingrain Cotton Hosiery, full regular in size, 10 to 12. Ladies' solid Ingrain Cotton Hosiery, full regular in size, 10 to 12.
- At 45c. a Pair.** Ladies' English Cashmere Hosiery, all colors and sizes. Misses' solid color Cashmere Hosiery, all colors and sizes. Children's English Cashmere Hosiery, all colors and sizes.
- At 25c. a Pair.** Ladies' solid Ingrain Cotton Hosiery, full regular in size, 10 to 12. Ladies' solid Ingrain Cotton Hosiery, full regular in size, 10 to 12. Ladies' solid Ingrain Cotton Hosiery, full regular in size, 10 to 12.
- At 50c. a Pair.** Ladies' extra quality solid color Ingrain, cotton Hosiery, all colors and sizes. Misses' extra quality solid color Ingrain, cotton Hosiery, all colors and sizes. Children's extra quality solid color Ingrain, cotton Hosiery, all colors and sizes.
- At 35c. a Pair.** Ladies' solid color Ingrain cotton hosiery in all colors. Ladies' extra quality solid color Ingrain, cotton Hosiery, all colors and sizes. Misses' extra quality solid color Ingrain, cotton Hosiery, all colors and sizes.
- At 75c. a Pair.** Misses' genuine T. & H. Money Cashmere Hosiery, all colors and sizes. Children's genuine T. & H. Money Cashmere Hosiery, all colors and sizes.

Every Number that We Quote above is Fully
25 per cent. Below Former Prices
and Actual Value.

Ladies' and Children's Gloves.

Ladies' Jersey Cashmere Gloves, all Colors, 25 cents a Pair.
Ladies' Fleece Lined Cashmere Gloves, 25 cents a pair.
Misses' Jersey Cashmere Gloves, all colors, 25 cents a pair

- 35 Cents a Pair.** Ladies' colored Jersey Cashmere Gloves. Ladies' Black Jersey Cashmere Gloves. All 7 Button lengths, worth 50 Cents.
- 50 Cts. a Pair.** Ladies' Black and Colored Jersey Cashmere Gloves. Ladies' Black Undressed Kid gloves, Sizes 8 B. Lengths. 5-3-4, 6-6-1-4 only.

Children's Mittens and Gloves

In Cashmere and Worsted, 15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c.

Sweeping Reduction in Kid Gloves

- 3 Button at 75c. 7 Hook Gloves. 4 Button at \$1.00. Black, Tan, and all Dark Shades. \$1.25 a pair, reduced from \$1.75.

SANGER BROS.
JOHNSON'S AND MOYNE
THE MOST WONDERFUL
FAMILY REMEDY
EVER KNOWN.
PARSONS' PILLS
MAKE HENS LAY
FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

Clipping From the Galveston News, Nov. 21, 1885.

W. E. Underwood, committee appointed by the B. square County Farmers' Alliance, at a called meeting, November 16th, 1885, to draft resolutions regarding Kellum & Rotan, of Waco, Texas, for refusing to sell goods to consumers stating they would sell to retail merchants only, thus preventing the farmers from obtaining the goods at the lowest prices, he resolved:

First. That we respectfully and earnestly request our brethren of Texas to refrain from patronizing any retail merchant purchasing supplies from Kellum & Rotan, or their agents, or from any firm manifesting such hostility to our order hereafter.

Second. That the above resolution be published in the Galveston News, B. square County News and Alexander Tribune.

R. E. MEYERS, Chairman;
J. E. JOHNSON, Secy.
J. E. F. WOODMAN.

Referring to the above, we beg to declare, any hostility to the order, known as the Farmers' Alliance. On the contrary, we number among the many of our warmest friends.

Our policy of selling to dealers only, dates back ten years. We have endeavored to adhere to it as closely as conflicting interests would allow. We have all the machinery of a wholesale trade. Our building is removed from the retail district. We have advertised our policy extensively, and have solicited trade based on those facts. We cannot consistently, go back on our word.

Besides, we believe the retailer is a necessity to the farmer. A "fair trading agency" of some sort must be had, and the retail dealer is the cheapest and the most efficacious medium. His price is not so great as many imagine, and his experience qualifies him as a guardian against fraud and imposition.

Respectfully,
KELLUM & ROTAN.
Waco, Nov. 26, 1885.

SAM'L J. TILDEN.

The Sage of Greystown Writes
a Letter to Carlisle on
Coast Defences.

He Says, Let the Revenue Alone
and Use the Surplus for
Guns and Forts.

He Touches Deftly Upon the
Monroe Doctrine, and Asks
Pertinent Questions.

We Must Be Able to Command
Entire Respect From All
Foreign Nations.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Sam'l J. Tilden Speaks Plainly of
our Coast Defences.

New York, December 4.—Mr. Samuel J. Tilden has sent the following letter to Hon. John G. Carlisle:

DEAR MR. CARLISLE: As public opinion points to you as the speaker of the next house of representatives, I desire to submit a suggestion as to one of the public objects for which an appropriation ought to be promptly and liberally considering the state and management of the public revenues. The subject involves the question whether we shall exhaust the surplus by reducing the revenues, or whether we shall apply the surplus revenues to payments on the public debt, or whether we shall seize the occasion to provide for our sea coast defences, which have been long neglected. I am of the opinion that the latter is a paramount necessity, which ought to precede the reduction of the revenues, and ought also to precede an excessive rapidity in the payment of the public debt.

"The property exposed to destruction in the twelve seaports of Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston and San Francisco cannot be less in value than \$5,000,000,000. To this must be added a vast amount of property dependent for its use, on these seaports; nor does this statement afford a true measure for the damage which might be caused to the property and business of the country by a failure to protect these seaports from hostile attacks. They are centres, not only of foreign commerce but also of internal trade, and the exchange of domestic products."

To the state of things the machinery of transportation of the whole country has become adapted. The interruption of the currents of traffic for the purpose of one or more of our principal seaports by a foreign enemy, or the destruction of them by bombardment, or the holding over them the menace of destruction, for the purpose of extorting a contribution or ransom, would inflict upon the property and business of the country an injury which cannot be foreseen nor measured. The elaborate and costly fortifications which were constructed with the greatest engineering skill are now practically useless as they are not capable of resisting the attacks of modern artillery.

"A still greater defect exists in our coast defence. The range of the best modern artillery has become so extended that the present fortifications have become obsolete. The harbor of New York where two-thirds of the import trade and more than one-half of the export trade of the whole United States is carried on, is one of the great populations of New York city, Jersey City and Brooklyn to be of any value as a protection. To provide effective defences would be to work years, as it would take much time to construct permanent fortifications. A small provision of the best modern guns would take several years. Neither of these works can be extended or improved in the presence of imminent danger. A million of soldiers, with the best equipments, on the heights surrounding the harbor of New York in our present state of preparation, or rather, in our total want of preparation, would be powerless to resist a small squadron of war steamers. This state of things is disgraceful to our foreign and to our pride."

"The best guarantee against aggression, the best assurance that our diplomacy will be successful and pacific, and that our citizens and honor will be respected by other nations, is in their knowledge that we are in a situation to vindicate our reputation and interests. While we may afford to be deficient in means of offense, we cannot afford to be defenceless. The necessity of the fact that we have neglected the ordinary precautions of defense invites a want of consideration in the diplomatic and unjustified arrogance and insult, at the hands of foreign nations."

"It is now more than sixty years since we announced to the world that we should resist any attempt from whatever quarter they might come, to make any new colonization on any part of the American continent; that while we should respect the status quo, we should protect the people of the different nations inhabiting this continent from every attempt to subject them to the domination of any foreign power or to interfere with their undisturbed exercise of rights of self-government. This announcement was formally made by President Monroe after consultation with Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson. It was formulated by John Quincy Adams. Our government has firmly adhered to the Monroe doctrine and even so late as 1865, it warned Napoleon III of Mexico it is impossible to force in the recent ceremony of the European powers for acquisition of colonies, how soon an occasion may arise for our putting in practice the Monroe doctrine. It is clear that there ought to be some relation between our assertion of the doctrine and our preparation to maintain it."

"It is not intended to recommend any attempt to rival the great European powers in the erection of a powerful navy. The changes which have rapidly occurred by dilution of the relative resisting power of the defensive armor of our iron-clads and by the increased efficiency of our modern artillery which, on the whole, has gained in the competition, suggest that we should not at present enter into the creation of armored vessels. In the questions that best this subject until they have reached a so-

GRAND OLD MAN.

English Tories Acknowledge
Themselves Defeated by
the Gladstone Party.

He Will Have a Small Majority
Over Both Parties, in
Parliament.

The Question of Mr. Hendricks'
Successor Discussed by the
Democrats and All.

Senators Logan and Allison
Both Refuse to Accept the
Vacant Chair.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The Tories Give up the Elections.
LONDON, December 4.—The Standard gives up all hope of a Tory victory, and its sole comfort is the reflection that Gladstone's majority will not be sufficient to enable him, with safety, to handle the Irish question.

Gladstone Will Win.
LONDON, December 4.—Total returns from elections for members of parliament, received up to 2 o'clock this afternoon, show that 274 Liberals, 215 Conservatives and fifty-three nationalists have been elected.

Burmese Affairs.
LONDON, December 4.—A dispatch from Mandalay says that Pinedeh, the minister who is responsible for the Burmese rebellion, was arrested while trying to escape. There are no Burmese troops here. Col. Staden will probably employ the European residents, to form a brief government.

A Collision of Ships, at Sea.
LONDON, December 4.—The British ship, Magician, from Cardiff for San Francisco, has been sunk by a collision with the British ship, Ben Dougan, from San Francisco for Queenstown. The crew and passengers of the Magician have arrived at Pernambuco in the ship's boats. The Ben Dougan has also arrived there.

The English Elections.
LONDON, December 4.—In Tyrone, east division, W. J. Reynolds, nationalist, is elected by a vote of 3,919, to 3,366 for J. M. Stewart, conservative. In Falkland, north division, E. M. Marum, nationalist, is elected by a vote of 4,074, to 1,744 for Mr. Belle, loyalist.

In the south division of Sligo, Mr. T. S. O'Donnell, nationalist, received 3,551 votes, and Mr. Portell, loyalist, 3,111. In the north division, Mr. O'Donnell received 3,551 votes, and Mr. Portell, 3,111. In the north division, Mr. O'Donnell received 3,551 votes, and Mr. Portell, 3,111.

A Black Slave's Finnish Deed.
LOUISVILLE, December 4.—An unknown negro entered the house of Joseph Manning, a farmer living near here, Wednesday afternoon, and finding Manning's mother and unmarried sister alone, demanded all the money in the house. When they refused, he became infuriated, knocked the elder lady insensible with a large club and attempted an outrageous assault upon the younger one, however, resisted him successfully. Mr. Manning had by this time recovered from her swoon, and rushing from the house, shrieked for help; but in the meantime the negro had stabbed Miss Manning in the thigh with a large knife, and escaped. Both ladies are now in a dangerous condition.

The Infuriated neighbors have secured an accurate description of the fiend and organized a hunt for him. If he is caught, no legal power can save him.

Warring Churches Meet at Detroit.
DETROIT, December 4.—Stallard's Polish Catholic church remained closed a few days ago, being occupied by a day-break of the women turned out to the trouble of about 500, and said their morning prayers, kneeling on the steps and in the street, and then went quietly. Soon afterwards, a newspaper porter, whose account of the trouble had not given satisfaction, was met by a large number of the women and their children, and a fight ensued. P. Gaspard, a correspondent, was attacked last night while leaving Father Kalinski's house, and roughly handled. No trouble is expected upon the state of preparation, or rather, in our total want of preparation, would be powerless to resist a small squadron of war steamers. This state of things is disgraceful to our foreign and to our pride."

An Insane Woman at Large.
CHICAGO, December 4.—Mrs. Anna Smith, a Swede aged 27, was released from the insane asylum at St. Peters, Minn., a few days ago, being pronounced cured. Her husband had named her. Her husband had named her. Her husband had named her.

The Vacant Vice-Presidency.
WASHINGTON, December 4.—Senator Beck, chairman of the democratic caucus of senators, has issued a call for a conference to take place at 10 o'clock to-morrow in the conference committee-room of the senate. The chief purpose of the meeting is to nominate a democratic candidate for the vacant vice-presidency of the senate. Senator Allison, who has been named as a possible president pro tempore of the senate, authorized the statement that he is not a candidate for this office, and from a motive, it is tendered him, as he believed he could not discharge the duties of the position, without resigning the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations, which he prefers to retain.

Federal Appointments.
WASHINGTON, December 4.—The president to-day appointed James W. Forch, of Missouri, to be United States consul general at the City of Mexico.

The President to-day appointed Henry V. Richardson, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of North Carolina; William J. Tinney, to be surveyor of customs at San Francisco; James E. Ducker, to be assistant appraiser of customs at San Francisco.

The Regular Cabinet Meeting.
WASHINGTON, December 4.—The cabinet met at 10 o'clock to-day, and remained in session about two hours. All the members were present, except the secretary of the navy, who had gone to New York. The president's message and other matters were submitted to congress were considered.

Logan Refuses the Honor.
WASHINGTON, December 4.—At a republican senatorial caucus, held to-day, the nomination of president pro tempore was unanimously tendered to Senator Logan, but he declined it, and thereupon the conference adjourned.

New Texas Postmasters.
WASHINGTON, December 4.—The postmaster general to-day appointed

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GOULD LEAVEN WALL STREET.

"I Have Worked Hard and Deserve a Rest."
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Mr. Washington E. Connor explained Mr. Gould's retirement in this way: "For several years at different times Mr. Gould has contemplated withdrawing from stock exchange business. He first decided to retire three or four years ago when he went to Europe, but the situation of affairs and his heavy interest in the market at that time did not justify the step, and he postponed it. Two years ago he decided to retire, but he was so busy at the last moment, several of his intimate friends were drawn into the market. They became heavily involved, then, and went against them, and Mr. Gould was forced to go to their aid. Then the panic of May, 1884, came upon us, and Mr. Gould found himself in deep water again, and some of the transactions in which he was interested kept him in the market until a few months ago. Now, however, he is in a position to remain away from the street for a longer period than he ever could before. He has trained his son to assume much of the responsibility that used to fall upon his shoulders. But Mr. Gould is not of Wall street for now and forever. Of course, there are people who will assert that this retirement is not final and positive, but they will soon enough discover the error into which they have been led."

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PARIS, December 4.—The cabinet has decided to oppose raising the duties on cattle and corn, on the ground that imports have already sunk to a low ebb and that over-production is the cause of the depression.

General Shaler Indicted for Bribery.
NEW YORK, December 4.—The grand jury, to-day, presented an indictment